

A SYNOPTICAL REVIEW OF A REVISED CLASSIFICATION OF LILIOPSIDA
(MAGNOLIOPHYTA) AS PROPOSED BY DAHLGREN AND CLIFFORD

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As we were preparing our paper on six recently published systems of angiosperm classification (Bedell & Reveal 1982), we were made aware of a forthcoming review of the monocotyledons (Liliopsida, Magnoliophyta) being prepared by Dahlgren and Clifford (1982). At this time we are presenting a synoptic review of this revision and in so doing are following the format used previously.

As before we are using the superorder ending *-anae* instead of the *-iflorae* ending presented by Dahlgren and Clifford (for the justification of this see Bedell & Reveal, in press). We are also presenting additional synonyms implied by Dahlgren and Clifford in their discussion.

As pointed out by Cronquist (1982) there are two systems of classification presented by Dahlgren and Clifford (1982), one at the beginning of the book (which is used throughout), and a second which is presented as a concluding statement. We have taken the details presented for the first (pp. 20-39) and added this information to the system given later (pp. 323); it is the second or "revised" classification that we are following.

Subclasses are indicated by Roman numbers; suborders by the Arabic number of the order plus a lower case letter beginning with "a"; and, families are indi-

cated by Arabic numbers. The distinction between orders and families may be noted by their terminations (*-ales* and *-aceae*). Recognized taxa appear in bold-face type while all synonyms (both explicit and implicit) appear in italics. The endings on synonyms have been deleted from the outline to save space. As before we urge caution in accepting some families names (and even higher taxa) as being validly published.

Following the outline of the system we have added an index. The taxa are listed alphabetically and are followed by either a Roman numeral (for subclasses), a capital letter (superorder), an Arabic number (order and families), or a combination of numbers and a letter (suborders) that indicate their placement in the system. Again, all synonyms appear in italics.

In order to make this new system (Dahlgren & Clifford, 1982) a part of the Dahlgren et al. (1981) system which we have reported on (Bedell & Reveal 1982), the numbers given here begin with those following the dicotyledons as arranged by Dahlgren et al.

LITERATURE CITED

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- DAHLGREN, R.M.T., and H.T. CLIFFORD. 1982. *The monocotyledons: A comparative study*. Academic Press, Inc., London. 378 pp.
- DAHLGREN, R.M.T., S. ROSENDAL-JENSEN, and B.J. NIELSEN. 1981. A revised classification of the angiosperms with comments on correlation between chemical and other characters, p. 149-204. In: D.A. Young, and D.S. Seigler (eds.), *Phytochemistry and angiosperm phylogeny*. Praeger Publishers, New York.
- II. Monocotyledoneae (*Lilidae*)
- Y. Alismatanae
80. Hydrocharitales
365. Butomaceae
366. Aponogetonaceae
367. Hydrocharitaceae (*Halophil.*, *Thalassi.*, *Valisneri.*)
81. Alismatales
368. Alismataceae (*Limn-charit.*)
82. Zosteriales (*Najad.*, *Potamogeton.*)
369. Scheuchzeriaceae
370. Juncaginaceae (*Lilae.*)
371. Najadaceae
372. Potamogetonaceae (*Ruppi.*)
373. Zosteraceae
374. Posidoniaceae
375. Cymodoceaceae
376. Zannichelliaceae
- Z. Triuridanae
83. Triuridales
377. Triuridaceae
- AA. Aranae
84. Arales
378. Araceae (*Acor.*, *Pisti.*)
379. Lemnaceae
- BB. Lilianae (*Bromeli.*, *Haemodor.*, *Ponteder.*, *Tacc.*, *Typh.*)
85. Dioscoreales (*Tacc.*)
380. Dioscoreaceae
381. Stenomeridaceae
382. Trichopodaceae
383. Taccaceae
384. Stemonaceae (*Croomi.*, *Roxburghi.*)
385. Trillaceae
86. Asparagales (*Smilac.*)
386. Smilacaceae (*Petermanni.*, *Ripogon.*)
387. Philesiaceae (*Luzuriag.*)
388. Geitonoplesiaceae
389. Convallariaceae
390. Asparagaceae
391. Ruscaceae
392. Herreriaceae
393. Dracaenaceae
394. Nolinaceae
395. Doryanthaceae
396. Hanguanaceae
397. Dasypogonaceae
398. Xanthorrhoeaceae
399. Agavaceae
400. Hypoxidaceae
401. Tecophilaeaceae (*Lanari.*, *Walleri.*)
402. Cyanastraceae
403. Phormiaceae
404. Dianellaceae
405. Eriosphermaceae
406. Asteliaceae
407. Aphyllanthaceae
408. Anthericaceae (*Ixioliri.*)
409. Asphodelaceae (*Aloe.*)
410. Hemerocallidaceae
411. Funkiaceae (*Host.*)
412. Hyacinthaceae (*Scill.*)
413. Alliaceae (*Agapanth.*, *Gilliesi.*)
414. Amaryllidaceae
87. Liliales
415. Colchicaceae
416. Iridaceae (*Hewardi.*, *Isophysid.*)
417. Geosiridaceae
418. Calochortaceae

419. Alstroemeriaceae
 420. Tricyridaceae
 421. Liliaceae
 422. Melanthiaceae (*Petrosavi.*, *Protoliri.*)
 423. Campynemataceae
 88. Burmanniales
 424. Burmanniaceae
 425. Thismiaceae
 426. Corsiaceae
 89. Orchidales
 427. Apostasiaceae
 428. Cypripediaceae
 429. Orchidaceae
 90. Velloziales
 430. Velloziaceae
 91. Bromeliales
 431. Bromeliaceae
 92. Haemodorales
 432. Haemodoraceae (*Conostylid.*, *Lophiol.*)
 93. Pontederiales
 433. Pontederiaceae
 94. Philydrales
 434. Philydraceae
 95. Typhales
 435. Sparganiaceae
 436. Typhaceae
 CC. Zingiberanae
 96. Zingiberales
 437. Lowiaceae
 438. Musaceae
 439. Heliconiaceae
 440. Strelitziaceae
 441. Zingiberaceae
 442. Costaceae
 443. Cannaceae
 444. Marantaceae
 DD. Commelinanae
 97. Commelinales
 445. Mayacaceae
 446. Commelinaceae (*Cartonemat.*)
 98. Eriocaulales
 447. Rapateaceae
 448. Xyridaceae (*Abolbod.*)
 449. Eriocaulaceae
 99. Juncales
 450. Thurniaceae
 451. Juncaceae
 100. Cyperales
 452. Cyperaceae
 101. Hydatellales
 453. Hydatellaceae
 102. Poales (*Restion.*)
 454. Restionaceae (*Anarthi.*, *Ecdeiocole.*)
 455. Centrolepidaceae
 456. Flagellariaceae
 457. Joinvilleaceae
 458. Poaceae
 EE. Arecanae
 103. Arecales
 459. Arecaceae (*Palmae*)
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